TRACTOR RESPONSIVE TO GOOD TREATMENT

If Not Just Right It Falls Short in Producing Power.

Operator Should Carefully Examine His Machine Every Week or Ten Days and Tighten Up Loose Bolts and Nuts.

The tractor is as responsive to good treatment as an animal or any other machine. In the case of a great many machines the response to good treatment is not so noticeable. This is true because the tractor is a power-furnishing machine, while the average farm machine consumes power, says E. R. Gross of the Colorado experiment station. If the tractor is not right in every way, it falls short in the production of power. This is sure to be very noticeable, as it is usually pulling a full load and only a

One Man and Tractor Doing the Work of Two Men and Four Horses.

small loss in power cuts down the amount of work done.

In the case of the power-driven machine, any disorder calls for greater power to operate it. The horses or the machine furnishing the power work harder and approximately the same results are accomplished. Hence it is much easier to overlook a slight indisposition on the part of a power-consuming machine than on the part of the power producer.

If any part through which power is transmitted is loose, it may cause a reduction of power. The tractor operator should examine his machine thoroughly every week or ten days to prevent such loss. A bolt in the crank case is loose, oil is lost. The adjustment of a valve stem loosens, the valve is out of proper time and the cylinder does not give full power. The clutch is not adjusted to take hold evenly. Slipping here causes loss of power. Similar leaks may develop in the fuel system and the ignition system. Any of these cause heavy drains on the power. Usually they can be quickly repaired if attended to early. Left too long, they may result in a breakdown involving a larger repair bill and loss of much valuable time.

The throb and rhythm of the tractor should be a part of the operator so that he detects the trouble in its earliest stage.

OHIO FAVORS BETTER STOCK

Buckeye State Leads List in Campaign to Induce Farmers to Discard Scrub Sires.

Ohio now leads the list of states taking part in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture and the states to induce farmers to get rid of all sires except those that are purebred. In the three months ending July 1, of 954 live-stock owners enrolling 537 were Ohioans, bringing that state into the lead in the number of farmers having federal-state certificates, in number of animals and in number of poultry listed. The total of persons in Ohio enrolled is now 1,970. They own 75,025 head of all kinds of farm animals and 185,595 poultry. Virginia is now second after having been in the lead since the campaign for purebred sires started in 1919.

TO ESTABLISH HONEY GRADES

Beekeepers From Various Parts of Country Send Samples to Agricultural Department.

Samples of honey are being received by the United States Department of Agriculture from beekeepers in all parts of the country in connection with the work of establishing reliable color grades for extracted honey. A new type of spectrophotometer will be used in this work, which will be done by agriculturists of the department in co-operation with the division of grades and standards of the bureau of agricultural economics. It is also planned to use the honey examined in other investigations. The pollen content of the honeys will be identified by the microchemical laboratory of the bureau of chemistry.

SOW RAPE IN FALL FOR HOGS

By Turning Animals on Crop Month or Six Weeks They May Be Cheaply Finished.

Dwarf Essex rape may be sown in late summer or early fall and the hogs given a fine start toward fattening. By turning pigs on rape a month or six weeks they may be easily and cheaply finished. According to Minnesota authorities, an acre of rape will carry from twenty to thirty pigs for several weeks.

Dwarf Essex rape should be sown on rich land. Five pounds of seed broadcast will sow an acre. The soil should be prepared well and sowing done in late summer or very early fall.

Prevent Egg-Eating Habit.

The habit of egg eating is easy to prevent but difficult to cure when it becomes widespread in a flock. It can be prevented by feeding a balanced ration so that the hens will not strongly crave for egg-making material.

Cool Milk at Once.

A sample of milk, left uncooled and unprotected, developed 55,300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in an hour. Cool milk immediately after it is drawn.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 38. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. SEPTEMBER 27, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

HARDING URGES NEAR EAST RELIEF

Asked Congress to Vote $200,000 to Aid Americans

QUICK ACTION IS PROMISED

Official Advices Report 1,000 United States Citizens Are Destitute —Quick Action Planned.

Washington.—An emergency appropriation of $200,000 for relief of American refugees in the Near East was recommended to the Senate by President Harding, after receipt of an official estimate from the State Department that 1,000 Americans were in pressing need of assistance.

"It is very apparent that we have an obligation to afford relief," the President said in his letter to Chairman Warren, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, adding that the need could not be met by the private funds of American relief organizations.

Senate leaders plan to add the item to the pending Deficiency Appropriation bill. Quick action by the House also was indicated—Representative Mondell the Republican leader, notifying members that their continued presence would be required in order that action might be had without delay.

Acting Secretary Phillips sent to the White House detailed reports which had reached the State Department from American officials in the Near East.

Consul General Horton, in reporting his arrival at Piraeus from Smyrna with 150 destitute Americans, said that about 350 more American refugees were expected, according to Mr. Phillips, and Consul Morris telegraphed from Saloniki that 600 destitute American-Greek refugees had arrived there from Smyrna.

"A recent dispatch from Admiral Bristol," Mr. Phillips' report to the President continued, "reports that a number of Americans are arriving in Smyrna from the interior of the country and indicates that there are a number of destitute Americans still in that city, apart from those who have already been evacuated to Constantinople as well as to Greek ports.

"The Department has telegraphed to Constantinople, Athens and Saloniki for detailed information as to the exact number of destitute Americans whose temporary maintenance or repatriation may be required. In the absence of replies to these messages, it is difficult to give final information, but it would be safe to assume that the number of Americans in need of relief would not be less than 1,000 and that this number would be considerably larger if the families and near relatives of these persons were included."

SENATE SUSTAINS VETO HOUSE FAVORS MEASURE.

Washington.—The soldiers' bonus bill failed of enactment, the Senate sustaining President Harding's veto. Previously the House had overriden the veto by a large margin.

The Senate roll-call showed 44 yeas to 38 nays, or four less than the two-thirds majority necessary to enact the measure without the President's approval. The vote in the House was 258 to 54, or 50 more than the required number.

Although it was reported that a new bonus bill might be introduced before adjournment, it was certain that the bonus fight would not be renewed, at least until the next session of Congress, which will begin December 4.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY OCT. 9.

President Issues Proclamation—Chamber Of Commerce To Lead.

Washington.—President Harding issued a proclamation designating Monday, October 9, as National Fire Prevention Day. The fire waste in the United States year after year, the President declared, reaches appalling figures which are not approached in any other country. There ought to be especial effort, he added, to minimize such losses.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the same time announced that local commercial bodies throughout the United States "will take the lead" in observance of Fire Prevention Week, from October 2 to 9. The Chamber, it was added, had placed before business associations a suggested program for the week.

PLANS GENERAL CONSCRIPTION.

Amendment Offered Provides Wide Authority During War.

Washington. — A constitutional amendment authorizing Congress in event of a declaration of war to provide for the conscription of every citizen and of all money, industries and property of any nature necessary to the prosecution thereof was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota. Congress would also have authority to limit profits for use of such money, industries and property.

GIRL KILLED BY GOLF STICK.

Attorney Demonstrating Game To Party Accidentally Strikes Her.

Racine, Wis.—A golf stick swung back by a devotee of the game demonstrating to several young women on the lawn of a residence resulted in the death of Miss Evelyn Calnan, a school teacher. She stepped up behind Allan Simpson, assistant district attorney, while he was showing a driver stroke, and the head of the club struck her behind the ear. She lived only 15 minutes.

Farmers to Offset Effects of Strikes

Washington. — The American farmer—the backbone of American prosperity—provides the chief hope, through his bumper crops, that the country can go through the winter with a minimum of handicaps following the twin industrial strikes.

The farmer, according to officials of the Federal Reserve Board, is to have a good season. He will get higher prices than last season. He will have enough surplus to supply a greater volume of goods to foreign buyers.

While the strikes have cost billions of dollars in wages and other losses, the farms have gone ahead by their increased output in rolling up more agricultural wealth.

The Federal Reserve Board foresees many complex problems this winter, as an outgrowth of the strikes, although the general business situation is believed to be inherently sound.

Business activity has kept up at a high level relatively, according to reports of bank agents. Labor disturbances have, of course, kept business somewhat suspended in many of the chief industrial localities, where railroad and coal labor has been idle, but the country as a whole is on a good footing, the reports declared.

Although the farmers have larger output and will reap larger prices it is not improbable that they will find some degree of disappointment in the rising price movements in different commodity groups. But their net gains over last year should be considerable because of their more favorable crop and price records for the coming season.

The corn and spring wheat growers are having one of their best seasons for many years. Cotton growers of the South and Southwest face a prosperous season because of higher prices and less damage to the crop than was anticipated from the boll weevil. Tobacco planters have prospects of an excellent crop. Other crops are considerably above average.

Banking reports are careful to stress the fact that the farmers of the country buy more than any other part of the country's population. When their purchasing power is strong it's a good sign of the financial and business future, all experts agree. The retailers and wholesalers alike feel the buoyant effect of the farmer's spending.

TARIFF MAKING UP TO THE PRESIDENT

New Law Gives Him Power to Adjust Rates

HARDING LAUDS PROVISION

Calls It "Greatest Contribution In Century," In Signing Fordney-McCumber Bill—Work Through Commission.

Washington.—American tariff-making entered a new phase with the coming into force of the Tariff act of 1922. For the first time in history Congress has delegated part of its authority over taxes at the customs-houses, conferring upon the President broad powers to increase or decrease rates and to change from foreign to American valuation as the basis for assessing ad valorem duties on imports.

Referring to the sections carrying this grant of authority, President Harding, in attaching his signature to the new act, declared that "if we succeed, as I hope we will succeed, in making effective the elastic provisions of this bill, this will prove the greatest contribution toward progress in tariff-making in a century."

The Tariff Commission, created during the Administration of President Wilson, will be the agency through which the President will exercise his new authority and present expectations are that its work will rank as the most in importance of the history of the interstate Commerce Commission. The commission will make extensive investigations into cost of production at home and abroad and will report its findings, with recommendations for rate or valuation changes to the President.

Applications from manufacturers, importers or other interested persons for changes in rates or valuation basis may be made to either the President or the commission, but such as were addressed to the Executive would be referred to the commission. The first step would be a determination of whether the facts presented justified action. If the decision was that they did, investigation and, perhaps, hearings would follow.

Chairman Marvin said the commission had not yet had time to work out details of methods of procedure. When this task has been completed rules and regulations will be made public. While the commission has for years been engaged in making investigations as to differences in cost of production at home and abroad and gathering facts about domestic industries, Mr. Marvin said its functions would be greatly enlarged under the new act.

Aside from inquiring into questions of rates, upon the commission will devolve the work of ascertaining whether American commerce and trade is being discriminated against in foreign countries and making recommendations as to means of meeting situations where discrimination is determined to exist.

The ascertainment of production costs in foreign countries is expected by commission officials to prove the most difficult of the various tasks. It is anticipated that in some cases the commission's agents in foreign fields may meet with obstacles in gathering all the facts desired. However, in determining whether there shall be changes in tariffs, the investigating body will not be confined alone to actual production costs abroad but will be authorized to take into account selling prices in the American market and other conditions in competition in trade.

Treasury officials, in discussing the new act, said that although no reorganization of the customs service would be required, the staffs of the customs offices in a number of larger ports of entry would have to be expanded to handle the increased volume of work.

Immediately after the Tariff act was signed by the President telegrams were sent from the Treasury to Collectors of Customs, advising them that the new law would become effective at midnight.

Returning to the House after the bill was signed, Chairman Fordney made a speech declaring that any advance in retail prices because of the operation of the new law was unwarranted.

"In view of the present high prices and enormous profit in foreign goods sold in our markets," Mr. Fordney told the House, "there is not the slightest ground for an appreciable increase in retail prices in any goods, foreign or domestic, and whoever so does will be a profiteer, pure and simple. Any such unjustifiable acts should be met, not by a repeal of this American measure, but by stringent laws making profiteering a crime, and misrepresentation of the tariff increment in sale prices punishable as obtaining money under false pretenses."

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES.

Imports And Exports During August Show Substantial Gains.

Washington. — American imports and exports during the month of August showed substantial increases over the figures for July, the Commerce Department announced.

August imports, totaling $271,000,000, were the highest recorded in any month of this year and exceeded the July figures by $21,000,000. Exports totaled $302,000,000, an excess of $688,000 over the July shipments.

For the eight months' period ended with August exports exceeded imports by $852,000,000. Imports amounted to $1,942,000,000 and exports totaled $2,424,000,000.

Gold imports in August, totaling $19,092,000, exceeded the exports, amounting to $955,000, by $18,137,000.

PET BEAR SCALPS WOMAN

Husband, Who Goes To Rescue, Badly Mauled In Encounter.

Niagara Falls, Ontario.—Hartley F. Upper, barrister, and his wife, of this city, are in a hospital here severely injured after an encounter with a big pet bear kept on the farm of F. Kalor, in Stamford township. Mrs. Upper's scalp was torn off. The Uppers drove out on a visit and Mrs. Upper stayed outside near the bear, which was chained. He broke the chain and sprang upon her. Upper rushed to her aid and the bear turned on him.

MASONS PICK NEW YORK.

Supreme Scottish Rite Council Will Meet There Next Year.

Cleveland.—New York City was selected as the place for holding the next conclave of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States at the closing session here. The date of the next conclave was not announced.

Leon M. Abbott, sovereign grand commander, said he had received no word from President Harding as to the late for holding a special conclave here for the conferring of the thirty-third degree on the President.

FLYERS LAND; PLANE WRECKED.

Florida Brothers, Dropped Into Sea, Swim Ashore Safely.

Stuart, Fla. — Bert and Harold Krueger, brother, who attempted to fly from New York to their home here, reached Stuart after having left their hydroplane, the Bluebird, wrecked near Fernandina. They reported that the craft, for which naval ships and stations had been searching along the Atlantic coast, had fallen into the sea with a stalled engine off Cumberland Island, but had drifted near enough to land to enable them to swim ashore.

WATERWAYS BILL PASSED.

Senate Yields On Cape Cod And Dismal Swamp Canals Purchase.

Washington.—Final legislative action on the $50,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Development bill was taken by the Senate, which agreed with the House to strike out provisions for the purchase of the Cape Cod and Dismal Swamp canals. The bill now goes to the President. The provisions carried authority to pay $3,000,000 for the Cape Cod Canal and $500,000 for the Dismal Swamp property.

TYPHOON SWEEPS JAPAN ISLE.

2,100 Homes Destroyed On Miyake-Jima, Of Izu Group.

Honolulu, T. P.—Miyake-Jima, one of the seven isles of Izu in Northeastern Japan, has been swept by a typhoon, one of the most disastrous in the island's history, which destroyed 2,100 homes and damaged 45 vessels, according to advices from Tokio to the Nippu Jiji, a Japanese newspaper, of Honolulu. Nine lives are reported lost.

HARDING VETOES THE BONUS BILL

Would Undermine the Credit of the Government

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Failure To Provide Means Of Financing A Serious Objection—Senate Expected To Prevent Passage Of Bill Over The Veto.

Washington.—The soldiers' bonus bill was vetoed by President Harding. In a written message he informed Congress that while he was in accord with "the avowed purpose" of the measure, he did not subscribe to its provisions.

The Executive's action was regarded generally in Washington as making impossible a bonus for the World War veterans, at least for some time to come, as it appeared to be almost certain that the veto would be sustained by the Senate.

The President set forth a number of reasons for returning the bill to the House without his approval. These included:

Failure of Congress to provide a means of financing.

That inevitably the bonus would mean increased taxation.

That the legislation would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to reduce Government expenditures wherever possible.

That a peace bestowal on the exservice men was "a perversion of public funds" and suggested "that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country."

That to add one-sixth of the total sum of the public debt for distribution among less than 5,000,000 of 110,000,000 people would undermine the confidence on which the nation's credit was builded and "establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so."

That the $10,000,000,000 of maturing public debt in the next six years would be difficult to meet without the complication of added borrowings on account of a bonus.

That the adjusted service certificate plan of payment, with its bank and Government loan provisions, was little less than a certified inability of the Government to pay, and invited "a practice of sacrificial barter" by the veterans.

That the bonus would not diminish the later obligation in the way of pensions to the World War veterans.

Asserting that this obligation would "cost more billions than I venture to suggest," the President declared that "a rational financial policy today is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years."

Mr. Harding also called attention to the sums now being expended for the care of the diseased, disabled or dependent, and asserted that the total cost of this work, with insurance liability added, probably would exceed $25,000,000,000.

Only once did the President refer to the interest on the foreign debt, out of which proponents of the bonus have contended it could be paid. He told Congress that the Government was facing a deficit of $650,000,000 during the current fiscal year and a further deficit for the year succeeding, "even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the Government is likely to receive."

As to the immediate and ultimate cost of the bonus, Mr. Harding said this was not definitely known. Treasury estimates, based on what seemed the most likely exercise of the options, he continued, figured the direct cost at $795,000,000 for the first four years and a total cost in excess of $4,000,000,000. He added that no estimate of "the large indirect cost" ever had been made.

PROBING CRONKHITE'S DEATH.

Department Of Justice Starts Its Inquiry At Camp Lewis.

Tacoma.—The Department of Justice's investigation into the death of Major Alexander Cronkhite at Camp Lewis October 25, 1918, began here with the questioning of more than 50 witnesses. Several witnesses came from Alaska and others from as far East as Boston.

More than 200 witnesses have been subpoenaed for the Federal grand jury. Most of the witnesses here were members of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Engineers, to which Major Cronkhite was attached.

CHINESE TRADING BILL A LAW.

Washington. — The Dyer Chinese Trading bill became a law Tuesday with its signature by President Harding. It provides for Federal incorporation of American companies doing business in China and exempts them from certain Federal taxes on profits derived. The President affixed his signature in the presence of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, and Representative Dyer, Republican, Missouri, author of the measure.

COST OF FOOD DROPS.

Washington.—While the country was in the throes of a railroad and coal strike the retail cost of food dropped 2 per cent. in August as compared with July, the Department of Labor announced. The greatest decreases were in vegetables, potatoes dropping 28 per cent., onions 16 per cent. and cabbage 15 per cent. Sirloin steak dropped 1 per cent. Eleven articles of food advanced in price during August, sugar topping the list at 7 per cent.

IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

Happenings In Various Sections Of Old Virginia

NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Freeling.—James S. Mullins, special justice of the peace, of Clintwood, seized a still in Cumberland Mountain, not far from this place. He captured Columbus Mullins and Henry Mills, who appeared to be in charge. Mullins has been quite active as an officer since his appointment.

Fredericksburg.—J. Wallace Massey, member of the House of Delegates from this legislative district, who opposed the bond issue for roads in the last Legislature, publicly announces that he will support the bond issue and gasoline tax to provide interest and sinking fund if an extra session of the Legislature is called. He has notified Governor Trinkle of his decision.

Pulaski.—At the fall meeting of the Southwest Virginia Medical Society, held Wednesday and Thursday, at Wytheville, officers for the year were elected as follows: Dr. R. H. Woolling, Pulaski, president; Dr. J. T. Graham, Wytheville, vice-president; Dr. E. H. Gill, Roanoke, secretary. Dr. W. W. Chaffin, Pulaski; Dr. W. R. Whitman, Roanoke; Dr. J. V. Sherrill, Marion, executive committee.

Portsmouth. — Daniel Maples, negro, owed Louis Williams, alias "Eye Try," also negro, five cents. Maples, in paying his debt, found himself lacking three cents of the amount due Williams, and the latter engaged in an argument with his debtor, with the result that Maples was shot. The shooting occurred July 22 and Williams was held for action of the grand jury following a hearing before a justice of the peace.

Danville.—Danville will make an effort to bring "Billy" Sunday here during his revival in Lynchburg. There is already talk of the Ministerial Association inviting him to come here one Monday night, which he observes as his "off" day. If this effort fails, then a Danville delegation will go to Lynchburg one day to hear him. In any event many Danvillians propose to hear the evangelist while he is so near to this city.

Charlottesville. — The city commissioners closed a contract with R. M. Grant & Co., Inc., of New York City, for the purchase of $400,000 of the issue of municipal improvement bonds. The bonds were sold at par, with accrued interest from September 1 to date of delivery, plus a premium of $7,500. The contract further provides that the purchaser shall pay for printing the bonds, and any expense incident to examination by attorneys.

Bedford.—The first district picnic ever held by the Odd Fellows lodges of the fifty-sixth district, was given here at the Fair Grounds. About a thousand people gathered for the day and a lunch, which would have fed twice that many, was spread at noon. J. S. Meadow, district deputy, was present, and presided over the exercises. Dr. J. L. Allison, grand master, of Alexandria, delivered the address of the occasion and spoke in his usual masterly manner.

Fredericksburg.—More than a year ago the general store of Leonard Coleman, at Brandy Station, Culpeper County, was burgarlized, the safe blown open and a number of bonds and other valuables taken. Recently a young man while washing an automobile at Jonas Run, on the road between Brandy Station and Culpeper, spied a box half hidden in weeds and rubbish and, upon investigation, discovered the discolored pieces of three $500 bonds belonging to Mr. Coleman. Though mutilated and discolored the bonds admitted of identification, and were gladly received by the merchant.

Richmond. — Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, long prominently identified with educational work in Richmond, and one of the workers for the establishment of a city library, was elected a member of the State Library Board at a meeting of the State Board of Education. Mrs. Clarke has the distinction of being the first woman elected to that important post. She was secretary of the Richmond Educational Association for many years, and she worked incessantly for the city library. She has been particularly interested in the establishment of a library as an educational institution, and, she says, in her opinion, a library could be used to a great extent in advancing education in the State.

Petersburg. — Petersburg's fair will open on October 9, and the directors declare that it will be the biggest in the history of the city. Many attractions covering the leading cities of the South will be here.

Petersburg. — The committee in charge of formulating plans for the campaign for 1,000 members for the Chamber of Commerce, is getting everything in shape for the drive. Due to the fact that the fee will only be $25, the committee expects more than 1,000 members before the drive closes.

Lynchburg.—Andrew Tanner, convicted in the Circuit Court of bootlegging, was given two years on the charge of shooting up a county officer's posse in July. Tanner was with Otis Lawson when the latter was mortally wounded in a battle when officers attempted to capture an automobile laden with 100 gallons of liquor.

Norfolk.—George C. McKenzie, a local merchant, blew out his heart with a shotgun in his store in the suburbs of the city. The cause of his act is not known.

Richmond.—In pursuing its policy of suggesting increased salaries for the high officers of the city upon a basis commensurate with their importance, and to place them upon a level with the salaries paid in other cities of like importance, the Finance Committee of City Council recommended the adoption of resolution fixing the salary of the Mayor of Richmond at $8,000 a year; that of the City Comptroller at $6,500, and that of the Justice of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court at $4,500. These papers will be acted upon at the next meeting of both branches of Council in October. The salaries of these officials now are; Mayor, $6,000; comptroller, $5,000; justice, $3,600.

Winchester. — Randolph P. Jennings, an American engineer living in Mexico City, Mexico, who was injured in an automobile collision on the Shenandoah Valley Pike, near Edinburg, Va., and who is in Memorial Hospital here, owes his life to his little daughter, Alice, who, although cut and bruised about the face, ran to aid her father, after he had been hurled through the windshield of his car, closed a long gaping gash on his left cheek with a handkerchief and held it tightly until they reached the hospital here, a distance of thirty-five miles. Mr. Jennings was slowly bleeding to death, doctors said, and he probably would have died had it not been for his little 11-year-old daughter.

Danville.—Danville has the distinction of giving to the State of Virginia the first woman to hold a judicial position, Judge J. Turner Clement, in the Pittsylvania Circuit Court, announcing that he would name Mrs. Kerr Morehead Harris as judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, in the city of Danville, under the act passed by the last General Assembly. The announcement was made from the bench at Chatam, the court announcing that he would come to Danville between now and October 1, convene a special term of the Circuit Court here in order to enter the order, thereby making the appointment formal and definite. Mrs. Harris will accept the appointment and will probably assume her new duties by the first of the coming month.

Lexington.—Castle Hill Academy, a preparatory school for boys, scheduled to have been opened here Tuesday, was completely gutted by a spectacular fire. The blaze, which is believed to have originated in the kitchen on the lower floor, spread with amazing rapidity and within less than two hours the hundred-room building was a smouldering ruin. All occupants of the academy escaped, but most of them lost the greater part of their possessions in the conflagration. The structure was erected during the boom days of the Shenandoah Valley and was the property of Washington and Lee University. It was a large building on an eminence near the outskirts of Lexington and has been used both as a resort hotel and as a college dormitory.

Norfolk. — Graydon Brown, 15 years old, a stepson of Barton Swain, of the Wallaceton neighborhood, is one of the youngest successful bear trappers. Young Brown has a bear chained in his yard which he captured last Friday night. Brown is trying to make a "buddy" of him, and after a while he may succeed, when time and seductive feeding have effaced from the bear's brain the memory of the steel trap that gripped him and he has successfully doctored his wounded paw. He is applying the remedy of a clean, red tongue. Last Saturday morning, when Brown discovered a bear in his trap he summoned help, and the united ingenuity of the party succeeded in getting the captive into a box and the trap loosed from his foot. He was hauled to the Swain home. There was also an interesting session when they went to collar the bear, but nobody got hurt.

Charlottesville.—With a registration total of 1,420 students on the first class day of the University of Virginia's ninety-eighth session, President Edwin A. Alderman has predicted that the final enrollment figure will be about 1,750, approximately the same as last session. These first figures are about as expected, for no material increase has been looked for on account of the period of business depression, the unusually large number on the graduating class last June and the higher entrance requirements in the department of law. When classes began, sixteen less students had matriculated than on the same day of last year.

Twenty-seven women have matriculated — only two more than last session. The faculty of the university has been strengthened by the addition of nine new professors and the promotion of two others. Four of these new men have been given chairs in the McIntire school of commerce and business administration.

Lynchburg. — Attorney-General J. R. Saunders has given Dr. George P. Hammer, of this city, president of the Piedmont Field and Stream Club, an opinion in which he holds that the present statutory laws of Virginia are sufficient to prevent pollution of Virginia streams above Tidewater from matter or substance which destroys fish life therein. The question arose over the condition of James River here which is alleged to be polluted by pulp and paper plants and tanneries located on the upper water shed of that river.

Richmond.—A. R. Hobbs, of Dispatch, was appointed by Governor Trinkle to be escheator for the county of Prince George. He will execute bond in the sum of $3,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and will serve until removed, or his successor is appointed.

Lynchburg. — Southern Railway shopmen returned to work at the divisional terminals at Monroe and several car repairers used on the local yard here also went back to work.

Washington Sidelights

Troops Are Moved to Permanent Posts

WASHINGTON. — Movement of troops in the Second, Fourth and Sixth to Ninth army corps areas, inclusive, from cantonments and temporary stations to permanent posts selected, because of the reduction of enlisted strength to 125,000, has been announced by the War department.

In the Sixth area the Second infantry (less two battalions), at Camp Custer, Mich., was ordered to Fort Sheridan, Ill., one battalion of the Second infantry was ordered to Fort Brady, Mich., and the First squadron of the Fourteenth cavalry, at Camp Douglas, Wis., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

In the Ninth area the Fifty-third infantry was ordered from Fort Russell, Wyo., to Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Logan, Colo.; the Seventh infantry from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Vancouver barracks, Wash.; the Ninth training battery from Camp Lewis to the Presidio, San Francisco, and Troop L of the Ninth training center squadron, from Camp Lewis to Monterey, Cal.

In the Second area Battery B of the Sixth field artillery, the First ammunition train, the First ordinance company, the headquarters company of the First field artillery brigade and the Sixth field artillery all were ordered from Camp Dix, N. J., to Edgewood arsenal, Maryland.

In the Fourth area, the First battalion of the Sixth infantry was ordered from Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort McPherson, Ga., the nucleus of the Sixth infantry from McClellan and Fort McPherson to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Engineering Training company No. 4 at McClelland was ordered to Fort Du Pont, Del., and Training battery No. 4 to Des Moines, Iowa.

Movements ordered in the Seventh area included Troop L of Training Center squadron No. 7 from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Troop L of the same squadron to Fort Des Moines; Engineer Training company No. 7, Fort Snelling to Lewis, and the Air Service detachment at Fort Crook, Neb., to Fort Riley, Kan.

In the Eighth area Training battery No. 8 at Fort Sam Houston was ordered to Fort Sill, Okla.

Weighty Things Nowadays in Congress

SOME weighty things get into the dear old Congressional Record these days. Here for example, is an excerpt from a Record of recent date:

Mr. Ireland. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee of Accounts, I call up privileged report on House Concurrent Resolution 66.

The clerk read as follows:

"House Concurrent Resolution 66 (Rept. No. 1185). Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make a contract for the extermination and banishment of the insects from the House Office building, the Capitol, and the Senate Office building at an expenditure not to exceed $2,500. That the expenditures in carrying out the contract be paid from the contingent funds of the House and Senate in equal proportions, and upon vouchers authorized by the respective committees having control of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives and approved by the chairmen thereof."

Mr. Ireland. Mr. Speaker, I think there will be no objection to the resolution and I move its adoption.

Mr. Clarke of New York. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Does it include mice?

Mr. Ireland. No; it is not contemplated within this resolution to include the effort at extermination of our pet rodents; those are cared for in another way.

Mr. Garner. I understood from the reading that it only applied to the Senate. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ireland. No; there are a few bugs in the House. (Laughter.)

The resolution was agreed to.

Big Steel Mill Merger Is Ruled Illegal

THE federal trade commission issued a formal complaint charging that the proposed Midvale-Republic-Inland Steel merger is an unfair method of competition, in violation of the federal trade commission act. It is similar to the recent complaint against the proposed merger of the Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel companies.

In a statement announcing the complaint, Nelson B. Gaskill, chairman of the commission, declares the proposed merger is in violation of section 5 of the federal trade commission act, which says:

"Unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful."

Chairman Gaskill and a majority of the commission hold that the merger would constitute unfair methods of competition. In a dissenting opinion Commissioner Van Fleet, the only member appointed by President Harding, declared the merger is legal.

Even Chairman Gaskill, in concluding his public statement of the case acknowledging that any statement previous to a hearing is unusual, said:

"I do not commit myself to adherence to this view on final decision," adding that he would await the arguments of counsel "with much interest" and "an open mind."

Army Officers in Schools Quit Posts

MORE than fifty army officers on active duty at colleges, universities, high schools and other educational institutions throughout the country have been relieved of their assignments "and from further active duty" in the army. The wholesale retirement of these instructors, it was said, had become necessary because of reduced appropriations authorized by congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

All the instructors had previously been retired from active service in the army, but were considered excellent material for military training work at educational institutions.

Among the various institutions affected by the removal of present instructors are the University of California, San Francisco and Los Angeles high schools, Oregon Agricultural college, University of Pennsylvania, Western Maryland college, Sewanee Military academy, Tennessee; University of Georgia, University of Minnesota, State University of Iowa, University of Kentucky and high schools at Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., Indianapolis, Birmingham, Ala., Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., and others.

In Chicago, for example, the army appropriation slice was felt with the relief from duty of Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen and Lieut. O. N. Taylor of the R. O. T. C., it was learned from Maj. Frank L. Beals, head of the high schools cadets. They were on the retired list.

"The lack of appropriation takes away two of our officers, although we really are short," said Major Beals.

Britain to Pay Interest to Uncle Sam

GREAT BRITAIN is building up large stocks of gold in the United States to meet the interest on the British war debt to this country due in October, according to a report to Secretary Hoover.

The British gold reserves in England are being depleted, advices from Consul General Skinner at London to the commerce secretary declared, while foreign trade reports show that out of a total of over $42,000,000 of gold imported in July about $38,000,000 came from England.

Great Britain, according to Consul General Skinner, has announced a policy of using her gold reserves in order to increase gold holdings in the United States for use in the payment of interest on the war debt. Sir Robert Horne, chancellor of the exchequer, has announced in the house of commons, he reported, that Great Britain was shipping gold from her reserves to the United States in preparation for the interest payment coming due in the fall.

October 15 about $65,000,000 of interest on the British war debt will fall due, and on November 15 approximately $35,000,000, or roughly $100,000,000, of interest will be due from England on those two dates, which will be the first interest becoming payable since the expiration last April of the three year period when interest on foreign debts was deferred by this country.

Representatives of the British treasury are to meet the American debt commission late in December to consider the funding of Great Britain's $5,000,000,000 war debt.

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